(f) The position is briefly as follows:—

(in million tonnes)

	1982-83	1983-84
(i) consumption of petroleum products	34.7	35.6
(ii) production of crude oil by ONGC	18.23	23 15

(.gX Exploration and development effort is being intensified for discovery of new oil fields and for production of more oil, so that the degree of self-sufficiency improves further. However since exploration for oil is highly probabilistic in nature, it would not be possible to indicate with any certitude the period by which self-sufficiency in oil can be attained.

Cost Escalation of Power Projects

1353. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHAWAHA:
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

Wll the Mnister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of certain power projects their costs have escalated to almost double the initial outlay because of the delay in their completion;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the number of times their completion schedule was revised with reasons therefor;

(c) by when these projects are now likely to be completed ana the extent to which the cost is further likely to escalated by the time the projects a.re completed and commissioned; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure their completion according to the revised scheduled to avoid further cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) to (d) The setting up of power projects is a complex task involving various agencies and requiring sequential matching of a wide variety of inputs. Delay on the part of any one agency or mismatch in supplies of key material is liable to results in time and cost over-runs. There are slippages in most power generation schemes and in several projects the escalation in costs is almost double or even more as compared to the initial estimated cost. It is difficult to indicate precisely the escalation in cost due only to the delays-in their completion, since such delays in depende upon a number of factors, such as paucity of funds, non-sequential supply of equipment and/or delays in supply, difficulties in land acquisition, changes in. scope of the project, shortage of ke_y construction materials escalation in pricfcs, labour and personnel problems, unexpected geological conditions encountered at site and consequent design and engineering problems, etc. Project authorities are, thereforer constrained to revise completion schedules from time to time. A statement showing major ongoing projects which were scheduled for completion in the Sixth Plan and where costs have almost doubled or have escalated even more, is attached indicating the present schedules of their completion. (See below)' It is not possible to anticipate accurately the extent of further escalation if any in their costs till the projects are completed and commissioned.

A number of measures have been taken to assist the State/Project authorities in expediting the completion and commisioning of power projects. These measures include regular monitoring of the projects. These measures include regular monitoring of the projects by the Central Electricity. Authority expediting supply of equipment and materials, visits to project sites by engineers of CEA to resolve problems and organising review meetings of all concerned to coordinate project implementation, etc. Detailed guidelines have also been issued to State Electricity Boards for improved project management.

Statement

Major sanctioned on-going Power Projects scheduled for completion in VIth Plan whose costs have nearly doubled, or escalated even more, with-estimated commissioning schedules

Sl. No.	Name of Project and Capacity	Estimated Cost (Rs in crores) Original	Latest	Commissioning Schedule (First Unit/Last Unit) As per Sixth Plan	As new anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A—*Hydel*				
	Northern Region				
	Himachal Pradesh				
1	Binwa (2x3 MW)	4·32	11·76	82-83	84-85
2	Andhra (3x5 MW)	9·74	25·40	82-83	85-86
3	Rongtong (4x0·5 MW)	2·81	10·01	83-84	85-86
	Rajasthan				
1	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (2x25+2x45 MW)	59·38	152·27	82-83	85-86
				83-84	88-89
	Uttar Pradesh				
1	Maneri Bhali St, I (3x30 MW)	17·78	73·00	82-83	84-85
	Western Region				
	Gujarat				
1	Kadana PSS (4x60 MW)	24·58	65·60* Unit-I Unit-II	83-84 84-85	86-87
	Maharashtra				
1	Paithan (1x12 MW)	5·96	15·00	83-84	84-85
2	Tillari (1x60 MW)	8·16	43·36	83-84	85-86
3	Bhira Tail Race (2x40 MW)	8·40	41·59	83-84	86-87
	Madhya Pradesh and Maharasthra (Common)				
1	Pench (2x80 MW)	28·28	125·95	82-83	85-86
				83-84	86-87
	Southern Region				
	Andhra Pradesh				
1	Srisailam St, I (4x110 MW) (first three units already commissioned)	38·48	294·73	81-82	84-85
				82-83	(For U-4)
	Karnataka				
1	Kalinadi St, I (6x135 MW+2x50 MW) (first six units already commissioned)	126·63	318·00	80-81**	85-86
				84-85	(For last two units)
	Kerala				
1	Idamalayar (2x37·5 MW)	23·40	88·97	82-83	85-86
2	Kakkad (2x25 MW)	18·60	37·60	84-85	87-88

*For first two units only.

**For Unit-2 as Unit-1 was commissioned before Sixth Plan period.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tamil Nadu				
1	Servalar (1x20 MW)	8·35	34·67	82-83	86-86
2	Kadamparai PSS (4x100 MW)	35·12	145·85	82-83	85-86
				84-85	87-88
	Eastern Region				
	Orissa				
1	Rengali (2x50 MW)	57·92	103·82	83-84	84-85
					85-86
2	Upper Kolab (3x80 MW)	58·98	155·78	83-84	85-86
				84-85	86-87
	West Bengal				
1	Raman St, II (4x12·5 MW)	24·20	43·82	84-85	86-87
					88-79
	D.V.C.				
1	Panchet Hill (1x40MW)	16·03	47·37	83-84	86-87
	North-Eastern Region				
	Assam				
1	Karbi Langpi (Lower Borpani) (2x50 MW)	36·36	63·50	Unit-I 84-85	86-87
	Nagaland				
1	Dikhu (1x0·25+1x0·75 MW)	0·65	1·55	81-82	85-86
	North Eastern Council				
1	Kopili Khamdong (Kopili P,H, 2x50 MW & Khamdong P,H,: 2x25 MW)	56·77	149·02	82-83	85-86@@
	B, *Thermal*				
	Northern Region				
	Haryana				
1	Panipat St, II (2x110 MW)	72·93	160·00	Unit-3 9/83	6/85
				Unit-4 4/84	12/85
	Uttar Pradesh				
1	Pasichha (2x110 MW)	83·72	172·00	Unit-1 8/82	Comm, 12/84
				Unit-2 4/83	
2	Anpara 'A' (3x210 MW)	227·10	657·74	Unit-1 12/83	3/85
				Unit-2 6/84	12/85
				Unit-3 12/84	9/86
3	Tanda (4x110 MW)	159·25	332·00	Unit-I 9/83	3/86
				Unit-2 6/84	9/86
				Unit-3 11/84	3/87
				Unit-4 3/85	9/87

@@The two 25 MW units at Khamdong P,H, have been already commissioned.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Western Region				
	Gujarat				
1	Wanakberi Extn. (3×210 MW) . . .	206·79	350·59	Unit-4 9/84	6/85
	Madhya Pradesh				
1	Kobra West Extn. (2×210 MW) . .	129·44	262·20	Unit-3 9/8	3/85
				Unit-4 3/85	12/85
	Maharashtra				
1	Chandrapur St. II (2×210 MW) . .	128·56	295·76	Unit-3 9/84	3/85
	Southern Region				
	Karnataka				
1	Raichur (2×210 MW)	159·25	288·94	Unit-1 12/83	3/85
				Unit-2 6/84	12/85
	Central				
1	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut St. I (3×210 MW) .	213·98	473·58	Unit-3 10/83	12/85
				Unit-2 9/84	9/86
	Eastern Region				
	Bihar				
1	Barauni (2×110 MW)	57·64	115·00	Unit-6 12/81	Comm. 2/85
				Unit-7 6/82	
2	Patratu (2×110 MW)	42·00	136·00	Unit-9 9/82	Comm. 3/85
				Unit-10 4/83	3/85
3	Muzaffarpur (2×110 MW) . . .	84·35	178·16	Unit-1 6/83	12/84
				Unit-7/84	9/85
	West Bengal				
1	Kolaghat (2×210 MW) . . .	115·59	350·00	Unit-3 12/81	Commd. 7/84
				Unit-2 6/82	3/86
				Unit-1 4/83	3/87
	D.V.C.				
1	Bokaro 'B' (1×210 MW) . . .	68·76	171·12	Unit-1 4/84	10/85
	Central				
1	Farakka STPP (3×210 MW) . . .	290·60	565·47	Unit-1 12/84	3/85
	North Eastern Region				
	Assam				
1	Chandrapur Extn. (1x30 MW) . . .	12·92	23·75	Unit-1 4/83	86-87